

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE
PACIFIC BASIN AREA
CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD

HEDGEROW PLANTING

(Meters, Feet)
CODE 422

DEFINITION

Establishment of dense vegetation in a linear design to achieve a natural resource conservation purpose.

PURPOSE

Providing at least one of the following conservation functions:

- Food, cover and corridors for terrestrial wildlife;
- Food and cover for aquatic organisms that live in watercourses with bank-full width less than 5 feet;
- Living fences;
- Boundary delineation;
- Contour guidelines;
- Screens and barriers to noise and dust; and,
- Improvement of landscape appearance.

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES:

This practice applies wherever it will accomplish at least one of the purposes stated above.

CRITERIA

General Criteria Applicable to All Purposes

Hedgerows shall be established using woody plants, or perennial bunch grasses producing erect stems attaining average heights of at least 3 feet and persisting through average dry seasons.

Plants selected must be suited and adapted to the soils, climate and conservation purpose.

No plant listed locally as a noxious weed shall be established in a hedgerow.

The practice shall be protected from livestock grazing and trampling to the extent necessary to ensure that it will perform the intended purpose(s).

Competing vegetation shall be controlled until the hedgerow becomes established. Control shall continue beyond the establishment period, if necessary.

All planned work shall comply with federal and local laws and regulations.

Additional Criteria for Wildlife Food, Cover, and Corridors

Establish at least two species of native vegetation.

Selected plants shall provide cover and/or food to support the landowner's wildlife objectives.

Minimum hedgerow width, at maturity, shall meet established dimensions to provide effective habitat for nesting or shelter. This may necessitate the establishment of multiple rows.

In plantings adjacent to small watercourses, the plantings shall be site-adapted, large enough at maturity, and installed close enough to shade the watercourse.

Additional Criteria for Living Fences

Selected plants shall attain a size adequate to create a barrier to contain livestock or humans, as needed.

If the purpose is to contain livestock, selected plants shall not be poisonous or hazardous to the animals.

Additional Criteria for Boundary Delineation

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Hedgerows shall be aligned along boundaries of fields, or forestlands to differentiate land management units.

Additional Criteria for Contour Guidelines

Hedgerows shall be aligned so they provide permanent contour markers supporting implementation of Pacific Basin standards, Contour Farming (330) or Contour Stripcropping (585). Refer to those specific Pacific Basin standards for alignment criteria.

Additional Criteria for Screens, Noise and Dust Barriers

Screening hedgerows provide privacy, hide unsightly areas from view or reduce noise.

Hedgerows shall be located where they most completely obstruct a line of sight, offensive sound, or dust.

Selected plants shall attain a height and fullness sufficient to break the line of sight, or baffle sound and dust.

Additional Criteria for Improvement of Landscape Appearance

The hedgerow design shall meet the aesthetic objectives of the landowner.

Plants shall be selected based upon the landowner's preferences for color, texture, and growth habit.

CONSIDERATIONS

General

Hedgerows can be planned in combination with other practices to develop complete conservation systems that enhance landscape aesthetics, reduce soil erosion, improve sediment trapping, improve water quality, and provide wildlife habitat.

Hedgerows following land contours create meandering lines on the landscape, produce a natural appearance, and increase the availability of "edge" wildlife habitats.

Hedgerows containing a mixture of native shrubs and small trees provide greatest environmental benefits.

Use of bareroot and containerized seedlings will accelerate hedgerow development.

Consider the amount of shading a hedgerow will provide at maturity. Shading may impact growth of adjacent plants, microclimate, and aesthetics.

Limiting renovation events to one-third of a hedgerow's length or width will prevent sudden elimination of the practice's wildlife habitat function.

Periodic root pruning can reduce nutrient and water robbing from adjacent cropland.

Consider avoiding the use of plants that spread by root suckers as hedgerow may expand beyond the desired treatment area.

Wildlife Food, Cover, and Corridors

Hedgerows can provide travel lanes, or corridors that allow wildlife to move safely across a landscape.

Generally, wider corridors accommodate more wildlife use.

Linking fragmented habitats may increase wildlife use of an area.

In grassland ecosystems, hedgerows may adversely affect area-sensitive nesting birds by fragmenting habitat patches and increasing the risk of predation.

Hedgerows can complement the availability of naturally occurring wildlife foods.

Hedgerows can provide wildlife with cover for feeding, loafing, nesting, and caring for young.

Dense or thorny shrub thickets provide songbirds with important nesting sites and a refuge to escape predators.

Establishment of evergreen plants provides year-round concealment and thermal cover for wildlife.

Establishment of herbaceous vegetation along the edges of a hedgerow can further enhance the habitat functions of a hedgerow.

Installation of artificial nest boxes with predator guards can encourage cavity-nesting birds and small mammals to use a hedgerow.

Living Fences

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Thorny shrubs and trees can improve a living fence's barrier effect.

Screens and Noise Barriers

From eye-level, hedgerows reduce the line-of-sight across open areas, concealing objects behind them from view.

Consider the design from view points on both sides of the screen.

Locate noise barriers as close to the source of noise as possible.

Combination of shrubs and/or trees can create more effective screens than single species plantings.

Evergreens provide foliage that can maintain a screen's year-round effectiveness.

Improving Landscape Appearance

Consider plants' seasonal display of colors on bark, twigs, foliage, flowers, and fruit.

Consider plants' growth habits (outline, height and width).

WATER QUALITY AND QUANTITY

Water quality benefits may arise from:

1. Arresting sediment movement and trapping sediment-attached substances.
2. Infiltration and assimilation of plant nutrients.
3. Water cooling effects resulting from increased shade on small watercourses.

A hedgerow will increase surface water infiltration by improving soil structure around its root zone. However, evapotranspiration may reduce groundwater recharge benefits.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Plans and specifications for this practice shall be prepared for each site. Plans and specifications shall be recorded using approved specification sheets, job sheets, or narrative documentation in the conservation plan, or other acceptable documentation.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Supplemental planting may be required when survival is too low to produce a continuous hedgerow.

Vegetation shall be protected from unwanted fire and grazing throughout its life span.

Pests shall be monitored and controlled.

Periodic applications of nutrients may be needed to maintain plant vigor.

Renovation activities shall be scheduled to prevent disturbance during the wildlife nesting season.

REFERENCES

1. National Biology Handbook, Part 614.4, "Conservation Corridor Planning at the Landscape Level". Natural Resources Conservation Service, August 1999.